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Canada's right to membership in the League is well stated in the Republican minority report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate on the Peace Treaty, prepared by Senator McCumber.

"One desires to avoid comparisons, but it is a simple statement of fact to say that in the effort to establish world peace more Canadians fell in battle or died of wounds than soldiers of the United States. Canada asked and Canada received no favors at Paris; she sought only justice and fair play and these have been cheerfully accorded to her by the nations which have ratified the treaty, and I believe that Canada will yet receive the same recognition at the hands of her neighbors to the south."

PROHIBITION OR SEVERE RESTRICTIVE CONTROL of the liquor-making and vending business of Europe is bound to come in Europe on grounds economic if not ethical. The King of England, in his speech opening the present session of Parliament, referred to the matter in grave terms, and in the debate following the address members cited the "dryness" of the United States and of Canada as producing a fiscal superiority for the "reconstruction" process, which could not be overlooked by British statesmen. Neither the terrible experience of the war nor the perilous treasury deficits of the days since the armistice seem to have led John Bull to cease his resort to strong drink. Thus in 1914 he spent £164,000,000; in 1918, £259,000,000; and it is predicted that the figures for 1919 will show the staggering sum of £400,000,000. To these debits there must be added, of course, the sums taxpayers have to pay for the crime and disease that liquor causes. It is figures like these that tend to "chill" American sympathy for Great Britain in any fiscal distress she may be in. The coming Scotch elections are expected to indicate how the tide of opinion is running there in the face of this showing. There the churches and the temperance reformers have awakened and are beginning to follow American tactics in converting electors and in prodding parliamentary representatives. Scotland had her John Knox as well as her Robert Burns, and when the Knoxian qualities of the race are touched, results happen with a grim relentlessness.

AERIAL NAVIGATION OVER SWISS TERRITORY, both for reasons common to all States' welfare and also for those special to this neutral Republic, is to be most stringently regulated. The Federal Council's recent decree orders that all Swiss companies must obtain permits from the government before beginning to construct machines or operate the same; and all foreign builders' applications will be subjected to the strictest sort of investigation. Transport of money, munitions, and explosives over Swiss territory is absolutely forbidden, and to use machines equipped with wireless apparatus will be a reserved right strictly dependent upon federal license.

GERMANY'S FORMER EMPEROR, by a revised decree of the Supreme Council, is to escape trial. Holland, that declined to give him up, is to be his permanent custodian, at some unnamed—as yet—Elba. The Allied Powers also have decided that Germans under indictment by them shall be tried at Leipsic by Germans. Adverse evidence will be furnished, verdicts scrutinized, and in some cases reversed probably.

BOOK REVIEWS

Thoughts of a Psychiatrist on the War and After. By William A. White. Paul B. Hoeber, New York. Pp. 137. \$1.75.

This volume by the professor of nervous and mental diseases, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and superintendent of a hospital which has handled a very large number of cases of soldiers "shocked" in the recent war, is of a kind not known in the post-war literature of other great combats. It comes, therefore, as a new source of data for any person interested in suppression of war and desiring intelligent information about its effects on the man who fights willingly or unwillingly, on his kindred who have him in mind while he is away and who also have to adjust their lives to innumerable new economic and social conditions while armed peoples grapple with each other.

The first thesis of the author that arrests attention is that it is quite possible to overstate the social crisis following the late war. In volume but not in kind, quantitatively but not qualitatively, it is different. Individuals and small and large groups have in previous years had to undergo just what the world faces now. But today the precise effects of combat on all concerned are registered more accurately than ever before and are being subjected to closer study and analysis.

Facing the present complication of international relations, he argues that of necessity idealistic group action is more difficult when immature standards of national life—not to mention international relations—prevail. Consequently, "forced" agreement on an ideal program, while comforting for a time to the nations with a high standard, nevertheless must tend to become ineffective through the acts of nations with low standards of culture. Individuals and peoples *en masse* do decline in morale following war. Instinct of a rudimentary sort gains ascendancy over reason and conscience. Hate, cruelty, and deceit are condoned. Lust is rampant among those who fight and those who do not. An infantile reaction of antagonism to authority, whether spiritual or secular, comes to the surface, and buildings are defiled and sacred relics of the churches are destroyed. Prayers for the defeat and destruction of foes arise, as among savages. Art comes to the aid of the preacher and creates cartoons and posters of hate. "The long battle for the control of the emotions of instinct by the intelligence seems to have been lost, and man slips back to be again dominated by his feelings." Not the least of these latter is the feeling of fear, which is common enough in its more obvious form as plain cowardice, but to the psychiatrist is registered in mild neuroses and psychotic episodes, to be dealt with by him in the light of psychopathological investigation. But the significant portion of this book is the author's argument, on scientific grounds, that up to the present time war has been inevitable and necessary for the rejuvenescence of the race. Whether it will be in the future "depends upon whether some sublimated forms of procedure can adequately be substituted." He is quite sure that any international organization assuming to control humanity must have for its basis love rather than hate. "Devotion to selfish ends makes enemies; consecration to service invariably commands a following." Or, to put it technically, "Reprisals or other punitive measures are useful when addressed to constructive ends. Speaking in physiological terms, they are useful for conditioning behavior along desirable lines after the manner of the conditioned reflex. When used solely for selfish purposes, as a means of self-indulgence in hate and self-exploitation, they can only be expected to be destructive in their final results." Hence the best product of the war will be the granting of a measure of larger opportunity to all the handicapped peoples of the earth and protecting them while they rise.

The Truth About China and Japan. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Dodd, Mead and Co., N. Y. City. Pp. 155, with appendices and maps. \$2.00.

Long service in the Chinese customs, wide travel in the Far East, and memories and experiences of residence in China that date back to his boyhood and have continued

to mature age have made this author one of the best interpreters of China to Europe and America. Moreover, the definiteness of his knowledge, the proved accuracy of so many of his past prophecies, and the way he has of getting light from inner circles of governmental officials, diplomatic agents, and revolutionary leaders, all combine now to give him prestige. The world long ago found out that he was not an admirer of Japan's political theories or methods, and, in addition, that he had no hesitation about denouncing the ethics and scoffing at the wisdom of the Western powers, including Great Britain and the United States, in their relations with both China and Japan. This candor and this loyalty to "the higher law" are shown in this volume. Hence it is not only interesting, it is invigorating. An ace is called an ace and a spade a spade. Lest the reader doubt the opinions as being too subjective, the text of documents, especially "secret treaties," is given, and also statistics showing the steady process of Occidental and Japanese exploitation of China's credit in return for banking, railway, and mining concessions. He is a Weale who leaves welts. His verbal lash falls on diplomats of the kind usually sent to Peking, on bankers who force loans at usurious rates on necessitous borrowers and on statesmen who make China and Korea victims of "commercialized imperialism," to quote his own phrase. As to his judgment on diplomats, it is well to note that he specifically exempts the recent American Minister, Prof. Paul Reinsch, from his indictment.

Mr. Weale demands justice for China and Korea, and also an Occidental policy toward Far Eastern nations that will favor the growth of the republicanism already rooted in China and that is beginning to appear in Japan. He exposes the rule-and-ruin policies of the militarist groups in both China and Japan, and shows how, by common action, they have checked the natural evolution of democracy that might have been expected with the overthrow of the Manchus and the formation of a republic in China. Of course, for a time the chief obstacle to this result was Yuan Shi Ki, who by conviction was a monarchist and by temperament always was for himself, and who vainly tried to become the head of a new line of monarchs. With his death Japan became the most active foe of Chinese republicanism, and by diplomacy and by bribes she has had considerable temporary success; but ultimately she will reap the whirlwind when the republicans of the South and the educated liberals of the North actually get control and China really functions as a democracy.

British War Administration. By *John A. Fairlie*, Oxford University Press, New York City. Pp. 302.

This is a systematic and somewhat comprehensive account of the administrative changes in the government of Great Britain and Ireland caused by the war; but it does not pretend to be inclusive or to cover the period of demobilization and reconstruction that has been entered upon since the armistice. It was produced to meet the immediate needs of persons who, either as administrators in American military and civilian ranks, were suddenly called upon to meet war conditions and responsibilities, or who, as journalists, teachers, and lawmakers were needing information that would enable them to educate the American public as to what the British had to teach the United States as the result of earlier participation in the war. Down to the close of the year 1917 the record is fairly complete. It is an example of a swiftly made hand-book, based on partial data, and meeting a contemporary demand creditably.

Practical Pacifism and Its Adversaries. By *Severin Nordentoft*. With an introduction by *G. K. Chesterton*. Frederick A. Stokes, New York City. Pp. 213. \$1.50, net.

Much, if not most, of this book by the distinguished Dane who is its author was written prior to the war; but as he has not altered his views substantially because of the vast conflict, his recommendations are of interest and have value as expressing the opinions of a publicist (and a physician) of a neutral nation. He stands for a positive and not a negative theory of pacifism in the future. Non-resistance is not his way out; it is a "peace of law" that he demands. Drawing his analogies from his own profession, he prefers an attack

on war in terms that are specific and not general, just as medical science attacks a disease and not disease. He also would get at causes rather than dwell exclusively on results. His motto is "*Persistente causa, persistente effectus*." To do away with wars based on economic ambitions and assumed or real needs he would usher in free trade.

Dr. Nordentoft has not been content with discussion of his theme in terms of the abstract or of aspiration merely. The reader will find him outlining in precise terms a scheme for a League of Peace, suggesting ways and means of general disarmament, and recommending tentative steps toward making the Hague a center for diplomatic discussion of issues between nations to be conducted by national representatives permanently stationed there. Such an arrangement, he believes, would afford indirect support to the Hague Conference and would form the beginning of an Interstatutory Congress, a beginning of the United States of Europe.

President Wilson. By *Daniel Halévy*. Translated from the French by *Hugh Stokes*. John Lane Co., New York. Pp. 283. \$1.50, net.

The limitations of comment upon an American personage which are almost inevitable in any Frenchman's "study" soon appear in this on the whole interesting and sincere "appreciation." It has about the same value that a study of Clemenceau would have if written by, let us say, Prof. William Lyon Phelps or by Prof. Brander Matthews. The French naturally have wanted to know something about the man who has loomed so large on their horizon during the war and during the peace conference; and this is one of many attempts to meet their desire. It obviously was hurriedly prepared and has no trace of study of the man other than by comparison of his own words and reading of other men's estimates of him. Of course the difficulty of making a book thus made have unity and finish is difficult. Naturally the academic and literary phases of Mr. Wilson's career appeal most to this cultivated Parisian, and here the *obiter dicta* of the author are worth while; he also deals discriminatingly with the service rendered to American education by Mr. Wilson when he was president of Princeton University.

Open Gates to Russia. By *Malcolm W. Davis*. Illustrated from photographs. Harper & Brothers, New York and London. Pp. 315. \$2.00.

Russia presents three outstanding facts of importance to us all: she is one of the world's main sources of raw materials; she is made up of an impressive population abundantly able to produce; and, in the language of William T. Goode, she "is at this moment the laboratory in which the greatest political experiment in the history of the world is being tried." We need to know this land, intimately, out of first-hand information. This book by Mr. Davis, formerly Assistant Editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, is a sympathetic first-hand account of Russia, its immediate necessities, its enduring needs, and certain aspects of her perennial interest. While some parts of the book could be improved from a standpoint of coherence and clearness, especially in the earlier chapters, the clarity and importance of the treatment increase, especially following Chapter 3.

The author having been absent from America for approximately two years, is evidently feeling his way while addressing himself to America's attitude toward awakening Russia, and in a measure, also, while addressing himself to Russia and the world struggle; but he has carefully studied the reconstructive forces latent in that great land—a fact which appears patently in those chapters relating to the agrarian problem, to transportation, and to the Russian character. The thirst for education and social reconstruction are particularly illuminating and suggestive chapters. The reader interested in such questions as the failure of Kerensky, the future of the Bolsheviks, the fate of Siberia, the importance of the government at Omsk, will have to turn to other books; but the matters with which Mr. Davis does deal are of equal if not greater importance for us who are convinced of the injustice of the Churchills in England, and of American ignorance concerning this great land of the future.